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(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

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The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that a Hongkong gentleman named Ho has obtained from the Viceroy of Liang Kuang permission to open a galena mine in Kiungchow, Island of Hainan.

In a Music Store—Claribel—I'd like a copy of the "Stolen Rope." Assistant—I don't know of any such song. Claribel—Why it goes—tum, tum, tum (humming the air). Assistant—Oh, You mean "The Lost Chord." Claribel—Oh, yes; that's it.

ON Saturday last two Chinese coolies employed on the Racecourse thought that a bath in the ornamental lake in the centre of the Happy Valley would be a capital refresher during the burning heat. And they both went in—but only one came out alive. The body of the other unfortunate was recovered on Sunday.

THE recent inaccurate announcement of the serious illness of Adeline Patti has been coupled with a variegated list of ages assigned to her, ranging from thirty-seven to fifty-two years. Patti was born in Madrid in February, 1843, and is, therefore, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

We note that extensive reclamations are actively proceeding on the foreshore in front of the old Glass Works in Belcher's Bay. A large number of junks are constantly employed, and there is every indication that before long a fine market will be available in a district that has, hitherto, been most strangely neglected.

A TELEGRAM in the *Rangoon Times* informs us that Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun has been sent to Beloochistan as executive engineer, third grade. This is a "come-down" with a vengeance for Her Majesty's Commissioner in Burma—the once well known "War Special" in the Far East of the London *Times*. Poor Colquhoun! he was a decent sort of chap, although a poor specimen of a war correspondent and a nonentity in journalism.

THE most popular song in England just now is monopolized by the London idol, Miss Vesta Tilley, and is entitled "Bachelors." Miss Tilley is a drawing favorite, both for herself and her manager. For one she draws all the dudes of the metropolis to spend their money in the hall, and for herself she draws \$100 to \$250 per week.

The song runs as follows:—
"I want a girl of flesh, not stone,
(Chorus—So do I!)
Whose heart will beat for me alone;
(Chorus—Oh, what joy!)
A tender, pure, impulsive maid;
(Chorus—Hard to find!)
A confiding, warm, true comrade;
(Chorus—Brave and kind!)
A J. M. Bull's daughter like her dad.
(Chorus—Good and true!)
Until I find me I shall search England through.
(Chorus—And I'll not go away to Yankee land.)
To seek out there a lady's heart and hand!
An English girl, if with her love you can,
Is good enough for any Englishman."

Another chorus to this song touches rather heavily upon the matrimonial combination of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice:—
"Had I been born a handsome German Prince
I might have been a son-in-law long since.
The royal maid of thirty-six I'd spurn,
By doing it for half Prince Henry's price."

A PROCLAMATION, which is of interest and importance to shippers in general, was issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kuang, on the 24th inst. By its provisions, rice, which hitherto by Chinese law has been a prohibited article of export, under very heavy penalties, has been declared a free commodity of trade. The Customs are therefore allowed, from this date, to pass any rice that may be for export, up to the amount per year of five hundred thousand *shih*, equivalent to about 37,000 tons. But as this export will naturally drain the country of the staple food, a duty of one mace, or fourteen cents per seventy five pounds weight, will be collected by the Customs, which duty it is estimated, will aggregate to about Taels 40,000 per year. This amount is to be devoted entirely to the purchase of rice from Annam and Siam, to be stored in two granaries, which will be immediately built at Canton, as a safe guard against famine. These granaries are always to contain, at one time, ten thousand *shih*, about three hundred and seventy tons, of imported rice. The balance of the money that may accrue from a surplus, is to be devoted to the work of improving the condition of Canton city, and the province of Kuangtung. On no pretext, whatever, is this money to be diverted from the original channel. But as Canton is a city particularly susceptible to damp, the rice stored in these granaries is to be sold, as new rice is brought in, and the money from this, is also to go to the general fund.

THIS afternoon P. S. Robertson, with a body of Sikhs, returned from Canton with two Chinese men in his charge. They were arrested some time ago, by Chinese officials, in a house at Sam-shui-po, and their release by the Yamen at Canton was demanded by the Hongkong Government. The men, it was admitted, had been concerned in a robbery at Kowloon City, and after being arrested they were tried at that place and remitted to Canton. The Chinese authorities, we understand, intend to claim their rendition. The incident reminds us of a little affair which occurred on the other side of the Harbor a good few years ago now, only the circumstances were reversed. One evening, a well known police inspector, now honorably pensioned, had a Chinese prisoner in his charge on suspicion of being wanted for murder. He was duly entered on the charge sheet, and locked up, but the old Tsim-tai-toi station of day those was slightly less secure than the present costly pile, and the man escaped. The Inspector was in despair, and sent out his men to inquire everywhere. During the night word came that the man had taken refuge in a house in Kowloon City, where, of course, he was out of British jurisdiction. But the Inspector's position was at stake, and he decided on a bold stroke. Dressing up as a couple, he went, with two detectives, to Kowloon City, knocked up the mandarin, with whom he was on friendly terms, and applied for the rendition of his prisoner. The mandarin was sorry, but he couldn't do that. Still, well, he wouldn't make too strict inquiries if the man was missing next morning. The Inspector took the hint, went off to the ex-prisoner's hiding place, burst in, jabbed a revolver half down the fellow's throat, and before the latter could say "knife," he was being rushed over the boundary line, and into British territory once more. He didn't escape again.

THE Hongkong Hotel Company held its half-yearly meeting this afternoon. Owing to the mandarin in reduced circumstances who carried the type falling over the office stag and "queering" the report we shall have to publish it to-morrow.

THUS a London telegram of August 18th:—The squadrons taking part in the naval manoeuvres have assembled at their several rendezvous. The ships under Vice-Admiral Paired's command, which form the attacking force, are at the Irish ports, and those under Vice-Admiral Tryon, forming the defending force, are at the British ports; the declaration of war will be made to-night, when operations will begin.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"The Veteran".....Rivers.
Lancer—"Variety".....D'Egville.
Polka—"Dance Music".....Miles.
Polo—"P and O".....Bucknell.
Quadrille—"Familiar".....Cote.
Galop—"Womankind".....Faint.

QUEER MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

As our report last night stated, Mrs. Pauline Francois, who had been arrested on a telegram from Australia two days before, was yesterday remanded on trial until Monday next, by Mr. Woodhouse. Later last evening, Mr. Webber, the prisoner's advocate, received an intimation that his Worship, having considered the arguments advanced on her behalf, had decided to announce his decision at nine o'clock this morning. About 9.30 a.m., therefore, the parties attended, and Mr. Woodhouse then proceeded to say that he had given full consideration to Mr. Webber's objections to the remand, and had come to the conclusion that, as the telegram on which the arrest was made evidently referred to a man, and nobody was prepared to assert that prisoner belonged to the baser sex, he had no alternative but to discharge her. Mrs. Francois, who is a somewhat *passable* lady, dressed in a wing costume something between a silk wrapper, and a knight Templar's gown, then left the Court with Mr. Webber, but when in the charge room Inspector Stanton produced another warrant for her arrest, granted on the information of General Gordon, and signed by Mr. Woodhouse. She was therefore compelled to return to the Court, where Mr. Webber again protested against the procedure. In support of his protest he called

Major-General Gordon, Acting Capt. Superintendent of Police. He said, in answer to questions:—It is occasionally the custom of the Captain Superintendent of Police to swear informations. I have done so before since holding the acting appointment—more than once, I think. I have not done so because subordinates have failed to obtain warrants; I left it to them when it was convenient. I know that a subordinate signed the first information in this case (the second arrest) but I am not aware that it "came to grief." The information I signed, I made it morning. I cannot say at what time, but I fancy it was about nine o'clock.

Mr. Webber—So you laid that information before the fugitive was discharged, at 9.30 this morning?
Witness—I don't know when she was discharged. I swore it before Mr. Woodhouse, in open Court. I don't know whether the fugitive was present or not—upon my word I don't recollect. I know it was after breakfast, I gave no instructions to have an information made out—I had it made out myself. I had a conversation with the clerk to the Magistrate (Mr. Arthur) yesterday. I do not remember at what time, but I believe it was before four. I spoke to Mr. Woodhouse, also, but not about this. I did not discuss this case. All the reference to it was the swearing of this information. I had a conversation with Mr. Arthur yesterday, as I said.

Mr. Webber—And who suggested that you should make this information?

Witness—Am I bound to answer the question?

Mr. Woodhouse—Please to answer all questions put to you.

Witness—I did not see the information until this morning. I did not know when I swore that information on which the warrant was granted, that it was before she had been discharged. I only heard it in a casual way, five minutes ago, that she had been discharged. When I laid the information, I presumed that she was undergoing investigation on the previous warrant. The information says that a person going away from Melbourne with over £20, the property of creditors, is liable to three years' imprisonment, under the Insolvency Act of Victoria. I do not know that of my own knowledge. I did not think the first telegram I received was insufficient to apply for a warrant on. If the constable said so yesterday, he was mistaken. I do not now think the information in the first telegram was sufficient. I did at the time. I altered my opinion in consequence of the Magistrate refusing to grant a warrant. The magistrate was Mr. Woodhouse.

Mr. Woodhouse—No, you are clearly mistaken—that is not the case. Refresh your memory.

Witness—It was the other magistrate—Mr. Pollock—that I went to.

Mr. Webber—But he was not sitting—he left before this.

Witness—I cannot say for certain. I sent an Inspector to apply for the warrant, and he came back and said it was not sufficient. Then I asked the Colonial Secretary to send a request for more information, and a second telegram was received.

Mr. Webber—On the face of it, does that telegram refer to the prisoner?

Witness (after reading the telegram)—No, as far as I can say it does not.

Mr. Webber—And yet you thought it sufficient grounds for obtaining a warrant.

Witness—I had other information and instructions; I had a letter from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing the second telegram. I do not know of my own knowledge what offence is alleged against the prisoner.

Mr. Webber—Well, I say that that information is entirely insufficient—that there is no legal evidence whatever, there is no reasonable or probable presumption that the fugitive has committed any offence against any law whatever.

the information was concocted, arranged, and maliciously made through the instrumentality of the chief clerk, when the Captain Superintendent knew that the fugitive was in the hands of the law, and that it was not made in the interests of justice. The information does not disclose any legal evidence of the fugitive's guilt, and the warrant was granted on insufficient grounds. I therefore ask for the fugitive's discharge.

Mr. Woodhouse—Have you any cases you want to refer me to?

Mr. Webber—No, I reserve my cases for another Court. But I will point out to your Worship, that it must be within your own knowledge that the information was sworn by Major-General Gordon before you discharged the fugitive this morning. There is one case I would like to refer your Worship to—that of Lemm. You will remember that the Acting Chief Justice, in deciding the application in that case, said that the fugitive would be discharged because of the insufficiency of the information. Now in this case, the information is exactly the same as regards the procedure, but it is not as strong as in the case I refer to. In that case a felony was alleged to have been committed, and if the prisoner had been the right man, your Worship would undoubtedly have been right in detaining him. But here Major-General Gordon, who swore the information by which your Worship is guided, actually says that he does not know whether any offence has been committed or not. How on earth, then, can you detain anyone on evidence which he admits is insufficient. On the face of it, that warrant must be weak. There is no legal proof, the very words of the witness she is entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Woodhouse—I don't see that the information says that—it says that the information contained in the telegram says that—and the Captain Superintendent says he has "reason to believe."

Mr. Webber—That is not sufficient. Besides, what does he say in the witness box? He says he doesn't know of his own knowledge. If, as was alleged in Lemm's case, a man embezzles £2,000, we know it is a felony, but here you have no evidence to prove that any offence has been committed. What have you in Hongkong to do with the Insolvency Act of Australia? It is not even a misdemeanour which is alleged, and yet a warrant is granted on that pitiful information. If the Australian authorities want a fugitive, let them send proper information upon which a warrant can reasonably be issued.

Mr. Woodhouse—I over-ruled the objection, and the case will be proceeded with forthwith.

Mr. Webber—What does your Worship mean by that?

Mr. Woodhouse—I will proceed with the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Webber—Where is it?

Mr. Woodhouse—it will be taken in the usual course. I have heard the evidence adduced by you, and now I will take the evidence on the other side. None has been taken so far. You have stated certain preliminary objections why the case should not be heard, and I over-ruled them. Now we will proceed in the ordinary way.

Mr. Webber—Then I take it that if no evidence is forthcoming, you must discharge the prisoner.

Mr. Webber—What evidence can there be?

Mr. Woodhouse—I have heard the case as put forward by you, but I have not heard it in the ordinary way.

Inspector Stanton was then called. He stated:—At 10 a.m. to-day I arrested the prisoner by virtue of the warrant produced. I arrested her in the charge-room. I read over the charge—that of being a fugitive offender from the Colony of Victoria, and absconding with over £20, the property of her creditors, contrary to the Insolvency Statute of Victoria. I apply for a remand, for the production of the necessary witnesses. I don't see how they can get here in less than a month.

By Mr. Webber—I received the warrant about ten minutes to ten. It is not unusual to re-arrest prisoners in the charge-room—it is outside the precincts of the Gaol and Magistracy. I ask for a remand, because I presume the witnesses are coming. I cannot swear that they are coming of course, but I have every reason to suppose that they will come. I simply executed the warrant. I believe that a telegram has been sent to Australia to say that the arrest has been made. I do not call myself the prosecutor; I am as far as the provisional warrant is concerned.

Major-General Gordon was then called by the court, and formally stated that he had had no further communication with the Australian Government. He had requested the Colonial Secretary to telegraph when he heard of the arrest.

Mr. Webber pointed out that all this was perfectly illegal—it was hearsay evidence, and referred to the previous warrant.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Webber, said that nothing whatever had been done under the second warrant except to arrest the prisoner. He assumed that the Victorian Government was sending on the warrant. He did not think the telegram was exceedingly vague.

By Mr. Woodhouse—I apply for a remand.

By Mr. Webber—The police are the prosecutors in this case; I prosecute by substitute, under my direction.

Mr. Webber—Every evil has its remedy, and we shall want to know who is prosecutor. Now are you the prosecutor?—No.

Is Inspector Stanton?—Yes, under my orders. Is he the legal prosecutor?—I cannot say so. I told you laid the information.

Mr. Woodhouse—Do you apply for a remand?

Witness—The police apply for a remand.

Mr. Woodhouse—We cannot hear applications from "the police."

Witness—Well, I apply for a remand, for the production of the witnesses.

Mr. Webber—Are you the prosecutor?

Witness asked for an explanation of the question.

Mr. Webber replied that there would shortly be certain proceedings directed against someone, and it was desirable to know who was responsible.

After some argument Major-General Gordon accepted all responsibility in the matter.

Inspector Stanton and Sergeant Harkin were then recalled and asked on minor points, but Mr. Webber "ignored" their evidence.

Mr. Woodhouse—Well, an application has been made to me for a remand—have you anything further to urge against Mr. Webber?

Mr. Webber—I certainly object.

Mr. Woodhouse—I have already over-ruled your objection—have you anything further to say?

Mr. Webber—I suppose it will be useless; you have made up your mind to grant the remand. My client was discharged this morning when a warrant had been already signed by you to re-arrest her, so whatever I say will be perfectly useless.

Mr. Woodhouse—Very well, I remand the case till Thursday the 5th September.—Bail was fixed at \$200.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon. Everybody present but Mr. Humphreys. The following

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
28th August, 1889.

To the President of the Sanitary Board.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to address you for the information of the Sanitary Board on the subject of the difficulties which have recently arisen between the Board and the Department of the Surveyor-General. His Excellency supposes it to be now universally acknowledged that sanitary affairs ought not to be allowed to remain in their present condition, but as any legislative change for the purpose of effecting a permanent improvement cannot be carried out for some weeks to come, and as His Excellency is, moreover, compelled by considerations of health, to leave the colony for a short time, he desires, if possible, on the eve of his departure to bring about a *modus vivendi*, which, it may be hoped, will temporarily moderate, though it may not altogether put an end to the friction now existing. His Excellency understands that the chief point of difficulty is in connection with the public drains. The recent decision of one of the magistrates apparently indicates that when private drains are passed by the Sanitary Surveyor of the Board as having no sanitary objection, the fact of their having been so passed empowers the owner who has made the application, to connect them with the sewer whenever he may see fit. This decision, though contrary to the advice which His Excellency has received, must of course, until there should be an opportunity of testing its validity in a higher court, be regarded as the law; but His Excellency trusts that the Board, or at least a majority of its members, will agree with him in regarding, as inexpedient, the use of the decision in such a manner as to afford the Surveyor-General no opportunity of expressing the objections he may have, to any particular connection with a public sewer, the sanction of which is in contemplation.

Further, His Excellency feels sure that the Board will see the expediency of requiring the Surveyor-General to be informed of the place, date, and time when a road is to be opened for the purpose of any connection with a public sewer, in order that he may take proper precautions for the public safety, and it may also be hoped, that provision will be made for giving him notice of the completion of the work, before it is covered up, in order that he may have the opportunity of ascertaining whether it has been done in a proper manner.

The Governor is satisfied that the Board will see the expediency of giving the Surveyor-General the opportunity of stating his objections to any connection, when they learn that a connection with a public sewer, which the Sanitary Surveyor has been ordered by the Board to sanction, is actually being made, and of giving him immediate effect, is open to this serious objection, namely, that the culvert with which it is intended to make connection, is not in a condition to receive sewage without grave sanitary danger to the troops, the culvert in question having been some time ago condemned as a sewer in consequence of the strong protests on the part of the military authorities, and measures having been taken in consequence for the exclusion from it of everything except storm water.

One of the chief causes of the difficulties which have arisen, His Excellency understands, is the present state of uncertainty as to the system of the future drainage of the colony. The late Surveyor-General has recommended the separate system for the whole town, and the Engineer employed by those opposed to his view, while concurring as to the expediency of this system for a portion of the town, preferred the present system for the remainder. While the separate system has, His Excellency is bound to suppose, the stronger technical reasons in its favour, there are no doubt considerations derived from the habits of the Chinese that places it at least within the bounds of possibility that Mr. Leigh's view may be adopted; but, meanwhile, the Sanitary Surveyor of the Board is naturally reluctant to sanction connections which are inconsistent with the system which he regards as the better one, and the one more likely to be adopted, and which, if adopted, will involve the whole expenditure being incurred over again. On the other hand, the Board apparently desires to sanction all connections in accordance with the present system. As any connection on one system will involve renewal of the expense of connection if the other system should be adopted, His Excellency thinks that, on the whole, the best way out of the immediate difficulty will be to offer no further objection, to whatever course the Board may deem expedient, trusting, at the same time, that they will not put either the public or private owners to the expense of connections under the present system, in localities where the concurrence of the experts renders it morally certain that the separate system will be adopted. As His Excellency trusts that this letter will be received in the conciliatory spirit which has dictated it, he has given instructions to the Surveyor-General to furnish the Sanitary Board, whenever required, in writing, with the reasons for his objections.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK STUART,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Francis, in moving that the Secretary acknowledge receipt, and assure His Excellency that the Board would work hand-in-hand with the P. W. D., made a long speech, in which he went over the whole question, and said: the P. W. D. would have to meet them half-way.

Mr. Edc seconded the resolution, and when

The President—the Surveyor-General—had acknowledged Mr. Francis' courtesy, it was agreed to.

THE PEAK SANITATION.

Mr. Cooper's report on the Peak drainage was read. It was a good one, and very lengthy. The discussion and conversation which followed was even longer; it was useful, but not light reading, so we omit it. Ultimately, the Secretary was told to write and tell the Government that the Board had got the matter under way.

THE ARCHITECTS AND THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

Messrs. Danby and Leigh's complaints—deferred from their last meeting—against Mr. Cooper, for vexatiously interfering with their plans, were ventilated. Mr. Leigh and Mr. Cooper attended, but as a proposal that the matter should be settled in a 24-hour ring, Marquis of Queensberry's rule, for a purse to be made up by the Board, did not find a seconder, and seven of the members started talking at once, it is not certain what decision had been arrived at when the Board adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE STONE-MASONS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

SIR,—Will you allow me on behalf of the employers of the stone-masons, to strike some space in your columns to make some references

to a subject that is now occupying a considerable amount of public interest?

Hitherto there has been no trouble in our trade, but about the 3rd of the present month, a number of stone-masons, who called themselves a Committee, established a guild in Leung Yee Lane, West Point, and made certain new rules which have been attached to the door of the Temple of the goddess of Heaven at Causeway Bay. By these new rules the workmen insist on a considerable increase in their wages and food allowances. It was specially provided that if these stipulations were not adhered to by the employers before the 12th August of this year, the men would all stop work. On the 13th August most of the stone-masons stopped working and business has been practically suspended ever since. Now we, the employers of the stone-masons, (in Chinese known as *Tung Ka*) wish to know that for a long time past, whether Government or for private work, the wages of a stone mason have been at the rate of one dollar for three days, and the stone masons (*Sai Ka*) employed by us are divided into two classes, of which the former receives 20 cents a day and the latter fourteen, and we also pay the expenses for their houses and food, together with cost of repairing hammers and chisels and other working implements. They stop work whenever it rains, and are allowed leave when they are sick or have any important private business to attend to, without losing their allowances or wages while absent. Including expenses and food, a stone mason receives 33.3 cents per day and a second class 30 cents; so that, taken together, we only get an interest of 1.4 cents on each man, though we have to find a big capital to support them in daily wages and food. Finding how small our interest is, we are quite unable to increase their wages and allowances, and therefore have been compelled to allow them quietly to go out on strike.

The new rules made by the Committee above referred to appear to be an uncertain element, and change day by day. At first they wanted us to increase the men's wages, including expenses and food, to 50 cents for the first class and 44.4 cents for the second, per diem. Some days ago the Registrar General sent for both the *Tung Ka* and the *Sai Ka* in order to make an enquiry into this matter, and the men (*Sai Ka*) then promised to begin work again, but did not do so next day, owing to the instructions of the Committee, who insisted on absolute obedience to their new rules. Now we think it is quite unreasonable to force any one to obey these new rules, and consider it necessary to bring this matter to the public notice, and would respectfully request that the Government and our private clients will kindly allow us to stop work temporarily on our unfinished contracts. We do not think that the stone masons will continue to refuse work longer than a very few days, as they have no reason on their side; but if we are obliged to go on at once in the fulfilment of our contracts, we must obey the new rules of this self-appointed Guild, and though we should lose our capital on our present contracts, yet afterwards the prices of tenders for stone work must certainly go up to a very much higher rate than rules at present.

We hope that the Government will find some means to stop this practice of forcing trades people to obey the rules of any guild of this kind, also that steps will be taken to put a stop to these illegal combinations, which tend so greatly to stop the business of the colony.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE TUNG KA.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belge*, Capt. Walker, with the American mail of the 3rd inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. We are indebted for the subjoined telegrams to our San Francisco exchanges:—

NEW YORK, July 26th.

The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have notified the Transcontinental Association that unless the subsidy from the railroads is increased, they will cut rates and take all the freight they can get. It is thought that this is a preliminary step to a war against

Admiral Thomas Baillie of Wyburgh died this morning at Kelo. The Admiral joined the naval service shortly before the battle of Navarino, in which he took part, being a lad of 16 years, and for which he received the Navarino medal. During the Crimean war the Admiral commanded the British fleet in the White Sea, and successfully blockaded the Russian fleet. He was an uncle of the present Earl of Haddington, and of Lord Polwarth.

In an interview to-day, Boulanger expressed amusement at the reports circulated in Paris that he had committed suicide. He declared that he had no intention of killing himself at present.

PARIS, July 31st.

The Shah of Persia in his wanderings in Paris to-day bought a black diamond for \$6000.

ONKSA, August 1st.

Two trains collided with each other to-day at Petchoung. Eight carriages were smashed and several persons killed or injured.

LONDON, August 1st.

Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin has written to the United States Legation, assuring that the letter received by him from President Harrison was suitably opened and defaced, before it reached his hands.

The *Vulcan* sailed her first race in her native waters to-day, starting in the Royal Squadron match with the *Irex*, *Deerhound* and *Yarona*. She led all the way and took first prize at 6:03:10. The *Yarona* was second at 6:13:25, the *Deerhound* was third at 6:26:28 and the *Irex* fourth at 6:33:11. The wind was light from the southeast at the start and came fresh from the westward as the day drew on.

PARIS, August 1st.

Brunet, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, informs the shareholders that a financial syndicate has taken the whole amount of the lottery bonds, on terms which he does not reveal, and if the enterprise perishes, the law of bankruptcy will enable him to distribute the money among the creditors.

August 2nd.

La Liberté says that Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, has been directed to ascertain what changes the English law affords for the extradition of General Boulanger, as guilty of crime under the common law.

The manager of Rochefort's paper, *Intranseant*, who was arrested on the charge of stealing and publishing documents submitted to the High Court of the Senate in the case of Boulanger, was arraigned to-day. He testified that the documents in question had been received from parties in London.

Le Herrieux, a Boulanger leader, and several other adherents of General Boulanger, have been summoned to appear in court in connection with the stealing of the evidence given before the High Court of the Senate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2nd.

Fifty thousand Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores and work is proceeding at the dock yards with feverish activity.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

Smallpox is officially stated to be raging in lower Egypt. Rases from there will be kept out of this country unless they are disinfectant.

BERLIN, August 2nd.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the Emperor William's visit to England, refers to Great Britain's sympathy with the ruler who is indefatigable in the interests of peace, and says: "The Spitzhead review will show the two nations the magnitude of the forces at their disposal, in the great task of civilization undertaken by Europe in the remotest quarters of the globe. England's sympathy with Emperor William marks the closer relations and community of interests existing between the two nations."

LONDON, August 2nd.

The proposed visit of the Shah of Persia to Constantinople has fallen through, all because of failure to agree upon the etiquette to be observed on the occasion. The Sultan is too high and mighty a personage to go down to the dock to greet the Shah on his arrival, as other European potentates have done, and the Shah is too big a gun altogether to make his call at the Sultan's lodgings, so there cannot be any visit, and the Shah, on his return trip will give Constantinople a wide berth.

The Durham miners have taken a vote on the question of accepting the 10 per cent advance offered by the mine owners. The result is in favor of accepting by a majority of one. This decision averts the strike, which would have proved the greatest on record.

To-day the greatest array of war ships that has ever been gathered in one port will be reviewed by the Emperor of Germany in waters off Portsmouth, England. The fleet will contain 113 craft of all kinds, as follows: Battle ships 23, coast defence armor-clads 6, cruisers 27, gunboats 11, torpedo gun vessels 2, torpedo gunboats 6, torpedo boats 38. Among the battle ships are five monsters of the "Admiral" class—the *Anson*, the *Hood*, the *Rodney*, the *Collingwood* and the *Camperdown*.

These ships are of 10,000 tons displacement, and have 9,500 horse-power, giving a sea speed of fifteen knots. They have armor ranging from fourteen to eighteen inches on the main belt, and are armed with guns of 12 to 16 inches. They carry four 67-ton breech-loading rifles with a calibre of 12.5 inches, besides six six-inch breech-loading rifles, fifteen rapid-fire and ten machine guns. These are the pride of the British navy.

This armada has been mobilized in the last few weeks. Although the ships are gathered off Spithead to be viewed by Emperor William, they will immediately thereafter be divided into two distinct commands for the purpose of naval evolutions.

One fleet, consisting of nine battle ships, seven cruisers, two gun boats, two torpedo gun vessels and eight torpedo boats, will be called the squadron of attack, or the Achille fleet, Achille being the supposed nation at war with Great Britain. The remaining vessels and torpedo-boats will be the squadron of defence.

The Achille fleet will be commanded by Vice-Admiral J. K. E. Baird, with the *Northumberland* as his flagship, and Admiral Argyr-Innes as second in command, in the *Anson*.

The British or defence fleet will be commanded by Rear-Admiral R. F. Tracey in the *Rodney*. The fleet will leave Spithead by squadrons on Monday morning, August 5th, the coast defence flotilla replying to their respective stations, and the fleets "A" and "B" under Admirals Sir George Bryon and Baird, respectively, proceeding to sea for the purpose of steam tactics, at the conclusion of which, and by the following Saturday, they will open their sealed orders and carry out their instructions, when the war will begin.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 14th.

His Excellency Weng Tsang Ho, second President of the *Hu Pei*, or Board of Revenue, and Imperial Tutor, has received two months' leave of absence from his post in Peking, and

is by this time staying in the Queen of Heaven Temple, Shanghai, or on his way to his ancestral residence, near Soochow. His furlough may be extended to four months, if he cannot transact his family business in less than that time. This high and conservative official has been completely routed by the progressive party in the capital in the matter of railways, his opposition to which he must now recognize as futile and simply wasted energy. His departure at the present juncture, when the air of the capital is full of stories of the impending wide construction of the railways he so long opposed, is a very excellent instance of Chinese statecraft. His object is patent. He wishes to be out of the way when the great schemes are tried, so that his name will not be associated with any trouble in connection with the matter, if things do not go smoothly, as he has always pressed they would not do. His attitude of opposition to railways, no doubt, is in some measure due to the fact that upon him, and the Board of which he is a President, would fall the disagreeable task of raising funds for their construction. The impression here is that the Honan-Hupeh lines will very shortly be commenced, and there is great commotion and excitement amongst all the foreigners here in consequence. China is at last awakening. We are eagerly watching for developments.

Two days ago, His Excellency Chang Yao wired from Shanghai for remittance of two million taels towards closing the gap in the Yellow River Banks, but I am afraid he will have to wait a while for the money, for the remitting of which no preparations have as yet been made here. I am informed upon good authority that matters are looking very serious at the breach. The various syndicates who have their headquarters at Tientsin have, per their Chinese agents, forwarded their respective schemes for closing the gap. The estimates range from three to five million taels. Plans and estimates for dealing with the rapid and embarrassing silting up of the Peiho River from Tientsin to Tangchow have also been put in upon the perplexed Board of Public Works upon whom the responsibility of keeping open this important waterway rests. The estimates are between Tls. 300,000 and Tls. 500,000. It is said here and at Tientsin that the scheme propounded by the "Mysterious One" is a strong favorite, both because of its plausibility and its low price.

Mr. Colin de Plancy, the French Minister to Korea, arrived here some days ago, and is staying at the French Legation. When he left Seoul, nothing was definitely known there regarding the departure of Yuan, the Chinese Resident, or as to whether he was to be relieved or not; nor is anything known here on the subject.

His Excellency Sheng, Tao'ai of Chefoo, is by this time in Tientsin to arrange with the Viceroy Li, and Mr. Paulsen and the other contracting parties respecting the famous Chefoo Telegraph Convention of 1887, on which so much has been written from time to time. There is nothing decided so far; whether it will remain in force, or be cancelled, which latter would be a terrible upset for its negotiators. It is especially important that something should now be settled in the matter, as Tantai Li is here busy with his foreign friends, in connection with the construction of the telegraph line from Peking to Kishihia, which he declares can be constructed for the trifling sum of Tls. 200,000.

I have not yet seen published in any quarter the translations of the railway memorial of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, presented in January last, or that of H. H. Prince Chun, in February last, also Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's edict upon the same. It strikes me that they ought to be given to the world.

The reply of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the despatch of Prince Chun has not arrived yet. I suspect it is packed away in His Excellency's baggage, en route for his new seat of government.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

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To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANT,"

Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1077]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKLEN,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st September, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1078]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA,"

2,553 Tons Register; Williamson, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, R.C. via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th Sept., at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. "PORT AUGUSTA" on the 26th September and S.S. "PARATHIA" on the 10th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Third class Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$120.00

To all Common Ports in Canada, 275.00

and the United States, 320.00

To Liverpool, 320.00

To London, 320.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th Sept.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

DIOTESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HONGKONG.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY MORNING, 2nd September.

For Admission apply to HEAD MASTER.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1079]

WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and WIFE, lately arrived in the Colony, wish to rent a Small House or Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, or to share moderate-sized House with another married couple.

Hollywood Road or above Hollywood Road preferred—Apply, stating terms, to

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1080]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. POWELL & Co.'s GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 31st August, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M. sharp, at Messrs. W. POWELL & Co.'s Store, Victoria Exchange,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF GOODS UNSOLD AT THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

Comprising:—

REMNANTS OF DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, CALICO, PRINTS, FLANNELS, MEN'S and BOY'S HATS, SHOES, &c.

And

A quantity of OTHER GOODS.

The above will be on view on SATURDAY MORNING, and will be put up in Lots to Suit.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1081]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

6TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 1st September next.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"VANGTSE,"

Captain Tönning, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1074]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Oliff, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1075]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE AND VENICE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"

Captain Pirini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at Noon.

Cargo destined for Ports beyond Bombay by this opportunity will be transhipped there in one of the Company's steamers. Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [1076]

WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Intimations.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

—WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chamber of Commerce. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished beds with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte.—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Tiffin, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1352]

NOTICE.

M. R. UYENO, having CLOSED his Photographic Business in Hongkong, requests that all Claims may be sent in and that amounts due to him may be paid before the 31st instant.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1072]

NOTICE.

MR. NG SUI-SHANG begs to announce that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. Mitchell-Innes' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment.

N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Jinricksha and House Coolies if desired.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1073]

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLACO,

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION-MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house.

Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES:—

Season (for married couples)\$2.00

Season (for single persons)1.00

Single Bath0.50

Towel0.05

Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 4 to 8 A.M.

Coffee and Biscuits15 Cents

Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all Inquiries.

Hongkong,

